

It will be noted that these are qualities very rarely combined, as they were in his case, with exceptional powers of observation, a trained business judgment and firmness of decision, for his opinions had a fine definiteness and were in matters of importance tenaciously held.

Unflagging loyalty to an avocation, of a scientific and somewhat technical nature, taken up in youth and continued throughout life, is in itself a remarkable achievement. That his botanical activities gave great pleasure to our late friend there can be no doubt. They enriched his life and brought him into a host of human relations which he keenly enjoyed. In return for these pleasures, his services were liberally given and they were of an extent and nature to win for him the enduring gratitude of our Club and insure him an honorable place in the history of botany.

THE WHITE PINE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

H. K. SVENSON.

IN August, 1922, Mr. W. C. Dickinson of Peabody College, Nashville, and the writer collected plants in the hills west of Nashville, and found on the summit of the high bluffs just south of the village of Craggie Hope, in Cheatham County, about a dozen full-grown specimens of *Pinus Strobus*. This station obviously extends the known distribution of the white pine some distance to the southwest. According to Sargent¹ the distribution of this tree is "Newfoundland to Manitoba, southward through the northern states to Pennsylvania, northern and eastern Ohio, northern Indiana, valley of the Rocky River near Oregon, Ogle County, Illinois, and central and southeastern Iowa, and along the Appalachian Mountains to Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee and northern Georgia." Gattinger² in his Flora of Tennessee reports it "from the Cumberland Mountains, and prominently [in] the Alleghenies along the slopes of the highest ridges." In the introduction, pp. 23-24, he makes the following observations: "There are neither pines nor firs the whole length of distance from Pulaski to Elizabethtown, near Louisville, Ky., nor are any to be found for a great distance east or west of this line (Nashville & Decatur Railroad). The scrub pine [*P. virginiana*] is the

¹ Sargent, C. S. Man. Trees N. A. ed. 2: 3-4. (1921.)

² Gattinger, A. Fl. Tenn. 31. (1901.)

only species I have ever observed in Middle Tennessee. I found it sparingly and confined to a limited belt of hills around the confluence of the Harpeth and Turnbull Rivers, in Dickson County." This is the very region where we found the white pines, which, from the gravels of Turnbull River, could be seen silhouetted against the sky at the summit of the almost inaccessible bluffs; whereas the more abundant scrub pines were found in the low-lying, sterile soils between the river and Craggie Hope. We also observed *Pinus virginiana* in the oak barrens toward White Bluffs, in Dickson County, a few miles to the northwest. However, the white pine must be of extremely limited occurrence in this region. An ascent of the bluffs showed that it grew rather sparsely on the rich well-drained slope at the summit of the bluffs, several of the mature trees, however, producing cones. Close to the bank of Turnbull River, shaded by the high cliffs, were *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, and *Equisetum hyemale* var. *intermedium*. These are reported by Gattinger only from the Alleghenies, and the entire locality has the appearance of a fragment of the northern Alleghenian forest, isolated in Middle Tennessee. Further exploration was prevented by darkness. Specimens of the plants are in the Gray Herbarium.

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THE NAME SISYMBRIUM.

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THE genus *Sisymbrium* was described by Linnaeus as follows in the 5th edition of the *Genera Plantarum*, p. 296, published in 1754:

"728. SISYMBRIUM. * *Tournef.* 109. *Radicula Dill. gen.* 6.

"CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum: *foliolis* lanceolato-linearibus, patentiusculis, coloratis, deciduis.

"COR. tetrapetala, cruciformis. *Petala* oblonga, erecto-patentia, calyce saepius minora, unguibus minimis.

"STAM. *Filamenta* sex, calyce longiora: quorum *duo opposita* paulo breviora. *Antherae* simplices.

"PIST. *Germen* oblongum, filiforme. *Stylus* vix ullus. *Stigma* obtusum.

"PER. *Siliqua* longa, incurva, [gibba,] teres, bilocularis, bivalvis: *valvulis* dissepimento paulo brevioribus.